(3) THE GLANDERS AND FARCY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 39 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

"That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill,[a] 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The South African horse sickness is a highly infectious disease affecting hoses, mules and asses. The disease is highly fatal, and is peculiar to South Africa. The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (Central Act XIII of 1899) restricts the spread of the above disease. Although no case of the disease has so far been reported in this State, it is feared that unless appropriate preventive and remedial measures are taken in advance, there might be an outbreak of the said disease among horses in the State, through the bringing into the State from outside or the transport from one place to another within the State of infected horses. It is also considered necessary to have all horses, in any specified area to which the Act is made applicable, compulsorily vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of the disease. As there is no provision in the Glanders and Farcy Act for carrying out this purpose, the Government have decided to introduce in the Act a provision similar to Section 5 of the Madras Rinderpest Act, 1940 (Madras Act XIX of 1940). New Section 3-A proposed to be inserted by clause 2 provides for this. Provision is also made in clause 3 to penalise any person, who fails to comply with the terms of any notification issued under Section 3-A by amending Section 13 of Central Act XIII of 1899. It is also considered necessary to exempt animals belonging to or under control or in possession of the Armed Forces of the Union so as to avoid delay in the movement of troops, as normally the animals of the Defence department are protected against South African horse sickness, as a routine measure and inspected before and after any journey is undertaken by them.

The Bill is thus a simple and non-controversial one. I, therefore, request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title, and the Enacting Formula, were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 401–402

13th November 1965]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (CONTINUANCE) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 37 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill,[a] 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act was first enacted in the year 1946 with a view to preventing the indiscriminate destruction of private forests and interference with customary and prescriptive rights therein. The Act, as it stands now, is the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949), which applies to forests situated in estates as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908) and to private forests situated in other areas in the State of Madras and having a contiguous area exceeding 30 acres which may be declared by the District Collector to be forests for the purposes of the Act by notification in the district Gazette.

The Act was originally enacted as a temporary measure for a period of two years with effect from the 3rd December 1946. But later the life of the Act was extended from time to time by means of amending Acts. Under the latest amendment made last by Madras Act 23 of 1963, the life of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, was extended up to the 2nd December 1965.

Under the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963) and the Madras Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 30 of 1963), large areas hitherto under private forests in iruvaram villages and minor inams in South Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli districts will vest in the Government. But even after the enforcement of these two enactments, there will still be some private forests not governed by either of them in the North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, the Nilgiris, Salem and Tirunelveli districts.

The need for undertaking a comprehensive legislation in respect of private forests has been carefully re-examined. The Government have decided that such a comprehensive legislation is not necessary and that the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, are sufficient to regulate the working of the remaining

a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 402 402–403